THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a les period received.

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only on receipt of the subscription price. ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC .- Addresses will be changed as often as desired but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in

CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

> THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER. NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 28, 1892.

FARMERS, ATTENTION! A SPLENDID PAPER VERY CHEAP.

The American Farmer from Now until End of 1892 for 25 Cents.

The American Farmer is the oldest agricultural paper in America, having

published in Baltimore since 1819. Last Winter it passed into the hands of a new management, who have greatly enlarged and improved it. It is now a superb journal of 32 large pages, with a handsome cover, and finely illustrated. It is issued on the 1st and 15 h of each month, and gives a the money than any other agricultural paper in the country. All the leading agricultural writers contribute to it, and great amounts of money are constantly being expended to secure the best available information on all

The American Farmer is thoroughly nonpartisan in politics, but is a strong advocate of protection upon every farm product which comes into injurious competition with those of foreign countries. It is particularly earnest in its support of the tariff on wool and the development of the sheep-raising industry of this country until our own farmers will supply every pound of wool and mutten that our people require. It devotes considerable space every issue to information in regard to sheep-raising and the discussion of matters of interest to flockowners. Besides this it has departments devoted to Dairying, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horses, Swine, Grain-growing, Stock and all

One of its peculiarly valuable features is that it publishes in every issue the latestissued maps of the Weather Bureau, giving the temperature and rainfall all over the country for the previous two weeks. This information is of the utmost importance to every farmer in judging the probable course of the market. It is precisely the information that the grain speculators have been securing at great expense, in order to shape their operations. By means of these maps the readers of The American Farmer are given just as reliable information as to the condition of the crops everywhere as the speculators and operators have, and thus are placed in exactly as good position to judge the course of the market.

branches of farming.

In order to give all the farmers of the country an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the many merits of decided to make the extraordinary offer to send the journal for the remainder of 1892 to anyone sending them 25 cents. This is a great opportunity to get a vast amount of nousually good reading matter for an intign ficant sum.

Address all communications to THE AMERICAN FARMER, 1729 NEW YORK AVENUE. Washington, D. C. Sample copies free. Send for one.

IF YOU ARE COMING.

If you think of coming to the National Encampment, send THE NATIONAL TRIB UNE a postal card, with your name, address, regiment, brigade, and corps.

THE railway employes will be the principal sufferers by the decision to close the World's Fair on Sunday. People will plan to go there and come away on Sunday, so that the travel will then be greater than on week days.

EVEN the great, rich State of Pennsylvania needs a lively shaking up on the school question. Principal Hamilton, of Easton, Pa., points out in an article in the Philadelphia Press that in some portions of the State the pay of women teachers is as low as \$10 a month, or less than that of the average In 69 districts in the State the pay is less than \$20, and in 354 districts the pay is under \$25. No wonder that it is hard to keep woman teachers from getting married.

AFTER 16 years of unqualified control of South Carolina by the "White Man's Party," the clergy of the State have been appealed to to appoint a day of general fasting and prayer in the interests of law and order. The petitions to this effect, which are being generally circulated and signed, set forth that "No man's life is safe in South Carolina." Could the situation have been worse if the negroes had been allowed to exercise their lawful rights? It is another illustration of the truth that

> Bloody instructions, being taught. Return to plague the inventors.

Men who combine to violate the law in any particular soon feel the need of the law to protect themselves from their accomplices. The South Carolinians sowed in the wind, and they are now resping in the whirlwind. about you,

SLANDERING AMERICAN MANHOOD. Not content with slandering veterans in its home edition, the shameless New York Herald is abusing them in its Paris edition, and delighting the Europeans with its calumnies of the men who composed the armies of the Union.

This is mean beyond expression. The slanders do comparatively little harm a home, where every family that had a son in the army, and every community in which veterans are leading citizens, knows that those men were not shirks, cowards, and bounty-jumpers. But how injurious it is to our National honor to have one of the leading papers of the country continually denouncing the patriot armies as composed of the scum of the earth!

How exceedingly absurd these venomous assaults are as a matter of fact. The soldierhating papers claim that virtually all the survivors of the war are either pensioners, applicants for pensions, or about to become so. They freely admit that the war was one of the most sanguinary known in history, and prodigies of valor, fortitude, and constancy marked every stage of it. This being the case, the next question is: Who performed all these? Is it possible that all the brave men died during the war or since, leaving only the shirks as cowards to live? Has Death, usually so impartial, gone about since the war hunting up who were good soldiers and striking them down, and taking particular care that the shirks and cowards should be granted fulness of years? This is the only theory which will justify those brutal attacks.

The actual truth is that while there are too many unworthy men on the pensionrolls, the proportion of these to the deserving is utterly insignificant. We can confidently challenge any soldier-hater to draw 100 cases at random from the files of the Pension Bureau and examine them. He will find that those 100 men served longer in actual war than any other 100 men to be found on the pension or military rolls of any country at any time; that rendered harder service, encountered more dangers, fought more bloody battles, and generally better earned their pensions than any soldiers known to history. We repeat larger amount of better reading matter for this challenge. It will be a satisfactory test, and we have no fears as to the result.

The war of the rebellion was a glorious exhibition of American manhood. It showed that, taken as a whole, we produced the bravest and best soldiers the world had ever known. Every village, every Township sent forth heroes fit to stand proudly by the side of the bravest in history. Heroism and patriotism were not the virtues of a select few, as in other lands, but the characteristics of the whole mass of our people. The malignancy of such papers as the New York Herald would deny this and degrade our people into a race of cowards and shirks, with a few shining exceptions, who are long since dead and disappeared from the pension-roll.

SONS OF VETERANS AT THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Very important duties are to be assigned to the Sons of Veterans at the G.A.R. National Encampment, and it is hoped and expected that they will be present in large force, uniformed, armed and equipped. The Sons of Veterans have been put under the charge of the Committee on Reunions, of which John McElroy, of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, is Chairman. Maj. E. R. Campbell, a leader among the Sons of Veterans of the District of Columbia, and commander The American Farmer, the management has of a battalion in the District of Columbia National Guard, has been put in charge of the Sons of Veterans. Tents will be erected for the Commander-in-Chief and such other high officers of the Order as may be present, on a beautiful sward on the south front of the magnificent building of the State, War and Navy Department, and adjoining the White House grounds.

The greater part of the interest of the National Encampment will center in the Reunions held on the White Lot, and there will be gathered on those grounds almost constantly fully 100,000 veterans and their

The management of this immense throng

will be a great work, and it is expected that the Sons of Veterans will do a large part of it. They will act as guards, escorts and Orderlies. Distinguished officers will have style, guard lines established at times to separate the crowds for Reunion purposes. and Orderlies on duty at the various headquarters to give information, and conduct veterans whither they may be sent. All this will be very appropriate duty for the Sons of Veterans, and one which they will be glad to perform, as it will be strictly military in its character, and will keep them in the very center of the activity at the National Encampment, when they will see everybody present and be present in all the proceedings of interest. At least 1,000 uniformed Sons of Veterans are needed for special orderly duty at the various corps headquarters to assist in conducting the veterans to their brigade and other headquarters, and in performing other duties appropriate to Headquarter Orderlies. All these should be in full Sons of Veterans uniform. Brethren who desire assignment to this or other duty under the Reunion Committee, should report at once by letter to the Editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

If you come to the Encampment without of supply of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards it will be a great disappointment to your comrades. They all want your nicture to take home with them to look at in after years when they are thinking and talking

Plotting is reported for another insurrection in Cuba, and an outbreak is believed to be imminent. If there ever were justification for rebellion in the history of the world it is afforded by the condition of the "Queen of the Antilles." That fruitful land has been despeiled for nearly four centuries for the benefit of a little ring of aristocratic spoils-hunters about the palace at Madrid. Their greedy hands have been laid on every enterprise and industry the people have engaged in, and they have taken to the last limit that the people could endure. Every few years a new batch of officials - from Captain-General down made up from the hungry hangers-on of the ring, is sent out to Cuba to enrich themselves, and when they have gorged to repletion they are replaced by a new batch. This system would be intolerable in any other country settled by men of European descent. It became intolerable to the other Spanish-American colonies early in the century, and they took advantage of the prostration of Spain after the Napoleonic wars to throw off her odious yoke.

CUBA.

But it hardly seems possible that an insurrection in Cuba can succeed. There are at most but about 1,500,000 people on the island, and a large proportion of these are lately-freed negroes, Chinese, and very degraded whites-all quite inferior materials for a patriotic army. The Cubans have been allowed to acquire comparatively little wealth, and they must necessarily be sadly deficient in arms and military stores. Wha little can be secretly secured in the United States will not go very far.

Spain can move against the insurgents very powerful force. She has a population of 17,000,000, and an army of 144,000 on a peace footing. Her navy is sufficient to thoroughly blockade the island, and prevent reaching the insurgents from the outside The only hope of the latter would be in getting the United States involved in the trouble, and so receive assistance from us.

We should certainly have Cuba, first, because that would give us full control of the Gulf of Mexico, which would be of the greatest advantage in protecting our Gulf coast, our trade with South America, and that which will come through the Nicaragua Canal; and, further, because we send to the island every year from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in gold for its sugar, molasses tobacco, etc. If we could buy the island at any reasonable figure we should do so by all means; but this is wholly unlikely, as the palace ring at Madrid will not let such rich fountain of wealth go. There are only two ways in which we are likely to get the island by purchase. The first is to wait until such time as Spain shall be so utterly prostrated by a great foreign or domestic war that she will be compelled to sell to avoid National bankruptcy, and the other is to develop our own sugar and tobacco production to such an extent that we cease to become the principal customer of Cuba for these things. We now take about 98 per cent. of all the sugar produced in Cuba, and if we raised the greater part of our sugar at home the plantations on the island would become of slight value, and the income of the colony to the mother country would be so reduced that she would be willing to part with what is now her most

profitable dependency.

THE USE SHE MAKES OF IT. A Kentucky comrade sends us the followng item from the Louisville Post, and write with considerable indignation in regard to

Woman is an intensely loyal being, and when once espoused to a cause nothing can shake the fidelity with which she clings to her choice. A little incident was told me the other day which strikingly illustrates this fact, as well as the wonderful beauties of the Governmental pension system. There is a charming widow in the city who in her early youth married a man that differed with her in politics, and when the great cliasm yawned between the North and the South he enlisted under the Stars and Stripes. His wife, however, still remained true to the cause of her friends and neighbors, yet, in spite of their political differences, the pair lived in perfect domestic happiness.

When her husband died, his widow, though woman of considerable means, filed an application for a pension, and in due course of time her claim was allowed. Now, as regularly as the pension arrives, she hands it over each month to the Women's Confederate Monument Association. In this way she soothes her conscience for taking from the Government money of which she does not stand in need, and also aids the cause she loves. The incident is one from which the enthusiastic advocates of a wholesale pension appropriation will derive little consolation, and it will, on the other hand, bring to the opponents of this system an opportunity to chew the sweet cud of revenge that must be exceedingly pleasant.

The use this woman makes of her pension money is, of course, decidedly wrong, but we do not see as there is any help for it. Any general law must be very general in its nature, and it cannot provide for individual contingencies. The woman's husband earned the pension for his widow, and it will have to be given her. She was entitled to his pension because of her being his wife, and the use she makes of the money is entirely beyond the control of the United States. Under the terms of the law it is her money and she can do with it as she pleases, regardless of the sentiment and feelings of the

Every comrade wants his portrait on his card, that his friends and comrades may have it as a memento of him. See NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S portrait-card advertisement in

THERE is just a suspicion of jealousy in the fellowing paragraph from the Boston

Sixty thousand veterans is the number they are ounting on for the National Encampment of the G.A.R. at Washington next September. This will beat the Boston and Detroit Encampments by several thousands; but perhaps we needn't allow ourselves to be distanced until the muster is over metimes anticipations are not fully realized.

Don't put off your orders for THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE Portrait Cards a single day. It is only a few weeks now until the Encampment, and there will be a great rush for

THE ASSAULT ON MR. FRICK. Despite the outrages committed by the workingmen during the strike at Homestead, the murderous attack on Chairman Frick cannot be laid at their door. It was the work of a sensation-loving scoundrel of the Guiteau type-an indolent, vicious, worthless creature-consumed with vanity and an inordinate idea of his own importance, and willing, even, to die if he could thereby attract general attention to his insignificant personality. Such men are much more abundant in Europe than in this country, because the freer, healthier, sounder public spirit here is decidedly unfavorable to their development. In Europe, where the people suffer grievously from the inequalities of social conditions and the injustices of privileged classes, such men find an opportunity to pose as in some sense avengers of public wrongs

and martyrs in the cause of the people.

This is impossible in a country like ours,

where justice is the general rule, and a

vicious loafer who turns murderer can have

no public sentiment to glorify his villainy.

Bergman is a rascal of unmitigated character and the type of a class like Guiteau, which should be destroyed like poisonous snakes or vicious dogs the moment their depraved, dangerous character becomes evident. We say "should be" advisedly, knowing full well that mawkish public sentiment prohibits such summary disposition of these pests to society. All the same, we reiterate they should be. Every day of their evil lives is an injury to someone. Before their capital crimes bring them prominently before the public they have had a long career of petty swindling, of defrauding those who trust them, of thieving, of maltreating unfortunate women-their sisters, mothers, wives, and mistresses—and other offenses.

Of course, Mr. Frick's life is of no more value than that of any other man who has been shot during the troubles at Homestead. The nature of the assault upon him calls for this extended comment. He was shot simply because recent events directed public attention to the fact that he was a very rich man and a large employer of labor, and was shot by a scoundrel who had no other motive than to gain notoriety by an attack on a man in Mr. Frick's position.

LEARNS NOTHING BY DEFEAT.

Mr. Cleveland is one whom defeat and reouke can teach nothing. He continues to talk as wildly and demagogically about the tariff as ever. That portion of his remarks upon accepting the Presidential nomination touching upon the tariff was as notoriously false and misleading as the utterances made while in the Presidential chair, which caused so much anguish to the wiser portion of his adherents. For example:

Scenes are enacted in the very abiding place of high protection (Homestead) that mock the hopes of toil and demonstrate the falsity that protection

At the time of saying this Mr. Cleveland, in common with other people who read the papers, knew that the scale of wages which the owners of the Homestead mills proposed to have go into effect July 1 was as

511	10110 113.	
	Dally	Daily
į į	Earnings.	Earnings
	32-in, Slab- Minimum	119-in. Plate Minimum
6	bing Mill. \$23 basis.	Mill, 8 hrs. \$23 basis.
	Heater\$6 67	Roller \$8 2
2	Screwman 6 41	Screwman 6 4
H	Heater, first helper 4 75	Tableman 4 6
ă	Craneman 2 06	Hooker 4 1
	Roll engineer 3 24	Shearman, first 6 4
	Roll tableman 2 47	Shearman, second 4 6
	Stamper 2 06	Leader 3 5
	Shearman 4 00	Heater 6 4
	Shear tableman 2 27	

He also knew that this scale is from 50 to 75 per cent, higher than the wages paid the same class of workingmen anywhere else in

Representative Oates, of Alabama, a fellow-Democrat, and who went to Homestead as a member of the House Investigating Committee, reports with astonishment the largeness of the wages earned by the Homestead workers, and the comfort in which they lived.

Again Mr. Cleveland said:

Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff system that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them in the purchase of the necessaries and comforts of life an amount scarcely met by the vages of hard and steady toil.

The best answer to this is the report of the Senate Committee to investigate wages. prices of Agricultural products, and cost of living. This report, which is signed by every member of the committee, including ex-Speaker Carlisle and Isham G. Harris, of

The final result announced by the Committee of the computation is that the cost of living of a famordinary circumstances was .64 of one per ent. less Sept. 1, 1891, than it was Sept. 1, 1889. The inquiry was pursued until May 1, 1892, in the cities of Fall River, Mass.; Chicago, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa. The result of this latter inquiry shows a further decline in the cost of living in May 1892, as compared with September, 1891, of 2.1 per cent., and as compared with 1889 of 3.4 per sent. This supplemental inquiry discloses the fact that the tendency to lower prices and to lower cost of living still continues.

Mr. Cleveland should understand that while obscure and reckless speakers and writers may make any sort of assertions they please with comparative impunity. a man occupying his conspicuous position should try to keep within at least hailing distance of well-known facts in his public and formal utterances.

OUR TICKET OFFER.

The time is drawing near for the closing up of clubs for our Free-Ticket-to-Washington offer. The National Encampment opens the 20th of September, and our books must close not later than Aug. 31. We urge that all who are raising clubs go to work with renewed activity and finish up their clubs at the earliest possible date. This is an excellent opportunity for a veteran to provide himself with free transportation to Washington and return, or for sons and daughters of veterans to make a most acceptable present to their fathers. It requires but little work to get up a club for so excellent and so large a paper as THE NATIONAL them as the time nears. First come, first served | TRIBUNE. There are many in every com- | Patent Adjustable Whiskers for newspaper ad-

We particularly urge that all who are getting up clubs send in at once all the names they have already secured or may secure. The names sent in will be carefully credited, and the subscribers will receive their papers without delay. This is very

Those who have already sent in names for these clubs are urged to send in at once another list of the names already furnished, that our books may be checked off, and the proper credit given each club raiser.

ENCAMPMENT TICKETS.

The following are the regulations adopted by the railroad associations with reference to tickets to Washington and Baltimore and the battlefields during the Reunion of the Naval Veterans at Baltimore and the meeting of the G.A.R. National Encamp-

NAVAL VETERANS OF THE U.S., BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 15-19. G.A.R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.

Tickets to be ordinary, non-signature excursion form; to be sold and good, going, Sept. 13 to 20, and valid for return passage until Oct. 10, inclusive. For the meeting of the Naval Veterans, excursion tickets to be sold to Washington only, except that from points from which the rates to Baltimore and Washington are the same, excursion tickets may be sold to either Baltimore or Washington, with privilege of stop-over at either point. From all points from which the rates to Washington and Baltimore are the same, excursion tickets via the Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, and Richmond & Danville Roads to be issued to Baltimore, with privilege of stop-over at Washington; and excursion tickets via the Pennsylvania Road to be issued to Washington, with privilege of stop-over at Baltimore. Excursion tickets from Washington to the battlefields in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania, to be sold at the rate of one fare for the round trip, going and returning by the same route, and at one and one-half cents per mile traveled going by one route and returning by another such tickets to be sold at Washington Sept. 22 to 30, good returning until Oct. 8, inclusive.

On all tickets issued in Central Traffic or Southern Passenger territories, or beyond, stop-over privi leges to be allowed either going or returning as follows: on the Pennsylvania Road between Harrisburg and Washington; on the Baltimore & Ohio Road between Cumberland and Washington, and between Lexington, Va., and Washington; on the Norfolk & Western Road between Roanoke and Washington; on the Chesapeake & Ohio Road between Staunton and Washington, and on the Richmond & Danville Road between Danville and

THE comrade who comes to the National Encampment with a package of THE NA-TIONAL TRIBUNE'S Portrait Cards of himself will be doing a great favor to all his old comrades. They will take back the cards with them as their choicest souvenirs of the great meeting. They want them for their own gratification to show their family and friends as to how the men look of whom they have talked so much, and also to the 'old boys" who were unable to come to the Encampment. These cards only cost \$3 per 100, where the charge for ordinary cards is

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S portrait cards are the biggest thing out. See advertisement in another column.

> TRIBUNETS. COULDN'T BLAME IT.



Uncle Hawbuck (in Hotel Highprice)-I've been readin' that sign of your'n up thar, young nau, and ponderin'.

Clerk-It is plain enough, isn't it? "Fire Escapes This Way."

Uncle Hawbuck-Yes, it's plain enough. An' I was jest thinkin' that if you charge the same rates for feedin' fire that you do for peo-

any way. SOCIETY ON THE HALF SHELL.

ple, I don't wonder that it escapes this way or

"Ar-har!" grated old Bagrox, the Plutocrat. caressing his fourth and ultimate chin. "You say you love my daughter?" "Ye-yes, sir," humbly answered the honest

young mechanic, pulling down his celluloid collar. "Mum-madly! Dud-dud-devotedly!" "What do you mean, Sirrah?" cried the Plutocrat, for he was very angry, and always said "Sirrah" when he was hot. "What do mean by daring to ask for the hand of my daughter, you beggar?"

"I am nun-not a bub-bub-beggar!" returned the young man, firmly. "Tut-true, I am nunnot exactly waw-waw-wallowing in wu-wealth, but, sus-sir, I sus-sus-sometimes make as mummuch as sus-sus-seventy-five cents in half a dud-day."

"When your fortune equals mine," said the Plutocrat, snapping his jaws like a wolf-trap, "I will give my consent to your suit, and not till then.

"Keep up a stout heart," he added, with cutting sarcasm. "My fortune is only \$2,000,000, and at your rate of income you ought to equal it in between 3,000 and 4,000 years. Till then,

CHAPTER II. One year of the prescribed three or four thousand had scooted adown the corridors of time, and once more the honest young mechanic and the four-chinned Plutocrat were face to face. The place was the sumptuous

"Er-hum!" began the Plutocrat, attempting to cough up a cat. "My dear boy, forgive my harshness of a year ago. I was wrong. Take her, my boy, and may Heaven bless you both!" "Pink whiskers!" returned the young man, making use of the same brand of cutting sarcasm that the Plutocrat had used but one short

office of the aforesaid young man.

It will be noticed that, now that he had become wealthy, he had ceased to stutter.

"Your fortune now equals my own," protested the Plutocrat, humbly, "and I now"-"Naw you don't!" interrupted the young man, sternly. "When it comes down to the matter of scudi your little old \$2,000,000 ain't in it! What is, or, I should say, are a paltry \$2,000,000 to the pile of the inventor of the

munity who will subscribe for the mere | vertising cuts? Get behind yourself! I go | shortly after the war, and afterwards did the same now to plight my troth with Gloriosa McHornboggle, the plumber's daughter."



Sapsmith-Aw, Steele, I've been wondering. Steele-That so, Sappy.

"Yahs, baw Jawve! You know the powous plastor factowies use up thousands and maybe millions of holes each year, and yet there never seems to be any scarcity of holes. I

ALL THE DIFFERENCE IN THE WORLD. Butcher-Good morning, Mr. Lincoggle; fine day, sir!

wonder why it is.

Lincoggle-Yep! It's Monday, you know. Butcher-Monday? Um-ah! I-

Lincoggle-Saturday night drunks are fined on Monday. See? Butcher-Haw! haw!

Lincoggle-I never sausage fine bologna as that last batch of yours. It was doggoned

Butcher-Haw! haw! Lincoggle-I presume you are suffering from liver complaint nowadays, eh? Butcher-Haw! haw!

Lincoggie-And that's not the wurst: is it? Butcher-Haw! haw! Lincoggle-Well, as I have raised a steak. I'll take a small roast if you can spare a rib or

Butcher-Haw! haw! Lincoggle-You are like a highwayman, Bullson, because you lie in weight. 'Butcher-Haw! haw! haw! hooraw!

Mr. Meeks (entering)-Mr. Bullson, I am sorry to say that the last steak you sent to my house yesterday was half a pound short in weight. It was a mistake, of course, and

Butcher (wrathfully)-Look here! Do you mean to insult me? Git out of my shop before I throw you out! [Exit Meeks.] Butcher (cheerily)-That's the way to settle

a kicker, eh? Lincoggle-Ox-actly. [Exit.]

Butcher-Haw! haw! A Sage (who had been waiting all the time)-Mr. Butcher, how is it that you allowed that man Lincoggle to insult you repeatedly, and yet promptly bounced the customer with the

mild complaint? Butcher-Lord bless you, sir! Mr. Lincoggle didn't insult me. He is the humorist of the Social Boomerang. Them was jokes.

THE ANGEL.

Mrs. Codling (to her brother-in-law)-How did the baby behave while I was gone, Dick? Like an angel, I know; the dear little treasure

never makes a bit of trouble. Dick (slightly sarcastic)-Oh, the little angel didn't do a thing except to pull enough hair out of my head and the cat to stuff a circus tent, smash my watch, yell for 10 minutes without taking breath, bang himself through the rungs of the rocker, stab a few dozen holes in the sofa and the window with a poker, swallow my seal ring, stuff the sofa cushion into the coal hod on top of the cat, stamp the whole business down with the poker and set fire to it, knock down the clock, throw the eat through the window, rip up half a breadth of carpet, and spill the contents of his bottle into the piano. Gloriosa, the next time you leave that little angel in my charge, kindly send the Coroner around 10 minutes after you leave the house. He will find yours truly and the

cat peacefully hanging side by side.

LIMITED. The Sage-After all, how limited is man's power! Even the denizens of the barn-yard daily outdo him.

The Plain Citizen-What do you mean? The Sage-Why, though man can lay a brick with ease, he can never, never lay an egg.

PERSONAL.

Rev. W. R. Parsons, of Columbus, O., who was a gallant Union soldier, and always wears the Grand Army button, says he met Gen. James G. Field, the People's Party candidate for Vice-President, on a train between Indianapolis and Chicago a few days ago, and asked him if he had said, as reported, that he was sorry he had not killed more Union soldiers when he was in the rebel army. "I do not remember saying it," said Gen. Field; but that is my sentiment."

The youngest private soldier has had his innings in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE for some time, and now come the Brigadiers. A Pennsylvanian claims that the youngest officer of the Union army to wear the "double stars" was Gen. Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania. He was a Colonel of volunteers at 20, and a Brevet Major-General when but six months past his 22d birthday.

Gov. Peck, of Wisconsin, was a private soldier during the war, and was once a humble printer living on a back street. He now lives handsomely in the house in which Ole Bull, the famous violin-

President Harrison receives his salary in monthly installments. On or about the 26th day of every month the Treasurer of the United States sends to the White House, sometimes by messenger and on other occasions by mail, a check for \$4,166.66. Out in the Blue Grass country they are telling this romantic story about Gen. William Henry Harrison, "Old Tippecanoe," the grandfather of the present occupant of the White House: "When he was only 20 years of age he wooed Miss Monarchy Fenwick, a bewitching maiden of Frankfort, Ky., but did not meet with favor. Upon parting with the girl he placed a ring on her finger, saying: 'Monarchy, when I am President of the United States, send this ring to me with any request you may have to make, and I will grant whatever you ask if it is in my power.' Smiling at the jest, so the story goes, she took the valuable circlet and placed it among her treasurers. When she next saw her old admirer she was the wife of Judge Samuel Todd, a wealthy and prominent citizen, and had become a famous housekeeper of wide hospitality. He had been elected President of the United States, and was en route via Frankfort to his inaugural ceremonies. At the Kentucky Capital he accepted her invitation to dine. The Presidential suite comprised 12 persons, some in carriages, others on horseback. The ring was not presented, according to fairy-tale usage, but was

Of all the Confederate Brigadiers surviving and in public life Gen. Waithall, of Mississippi, recently re-elected Senator, is said to be the most picturesque. He is tall and slender, with a mane of

retained as an heirloom. It is now owned by

Mrs. Mary L. Todd, Monarchy Fenwick's daughter-

black bair that is striking in appearance. Among the new cadets at West Point are a son of Gen. John Pope and grandsons of Gen. Sherman and Gen. C. F. Smith. This appearance of succeeding generations of a family as students at the National Military Academy is unusual enough to evoke comment, but it is a common occurrence at with his wife as Matron, and had held the position

civilian colleges. Serg't G. H. Bates, the old soldier who carried the Stars and Stripes through the Southern States Trustees,

thing through England, is delivering lectures on patriotic topics, including "The School and the Flag and the Columbian Exposition," in the Western States. The Sergeant writes us from Saybrook, Ill., under date of July 13, and sends a program, in which he tenders his kindest regards and best wishes for the prosperity of THE NATIONAL TRIB-UNE and the happiness and prosperity of all con-

nected with it and all its loyal renders. "In Col. Alexander McClure's 'Lincoln and Men of War Times,' I see," said aged Charles Wister, of Germantown, to a reporter of the Philadelphia Record, "that the Colonel gives Andrew Curtin a great deal of credit for Lincoln's nomination at Chicago in '60. I sat in a chair beside Col. McClure in that Convention, and I think Curtin and all others were totally overshadowed by Horace Greeley. Greeley bore Seward a little grudge. He said he had made Seward Governor, and he thought him ungrateful. On Seward's refusal to act as he wished, Greeley declared; 'My time will come at last.' When the Convention time arrived we all saw what seemed to be a band of soldiers marching up the street. What was it but old Horace Greeley in his famous plug hat and white coat stalking along after a brass band at the head of the New York delegation. They were the pick and flower of the State, too. They were given a rousing reception in the Convention hall. Greeley had corresponded with the ablest Republicans throughout the Union, and for two years had been planning against Seward's ambition. When the battle was fought and Lincoln nominated, Greeley came downstairs from his room in the hotel with his carpetbag in his hand. As he bade good-by his words were: 'My mission is accomplished."

Among Gen. Gobin's visitors at Pittsburg last week was Lieut, John C. Fremont, of the cruiser Philadelphia, Lieut, Fremont is a son of the famous "Pathfinder of the Rockies," and has been in the Naval service for many years. He was a member of the Commission appointed to revise the military tactics governing the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and he visited the camp at Homestead to observe the practical operation of its work.

A monument is to be erected at Paducah, Ky., to Elmer Edwards, the young militiaman who was killed on the first night of the race trouble in that city. The name of the unfortunate youth is curiously suggestive of that of Elmer Ellsworth, one of the earliest martyrs of the rebellion. Col. Ellsworth, it will be remembered, was shot down at Alexandria, Va., by a hotel-keeper named Jackson, when he hauled down the rebel flag that was floating from the mast on top of the hotel and substituted the Stars and Stripes.

Commodore Perry, or at least his monument, has a warm place in the hearts of Cleveland (O.) people, and they are greatly dissatisfied with the decision of the State courts allowing a commission appointed by Gov. Foraker to erect a soldiers and sailors' monument on the site of the memorial to the hero of Put-in Bay. Rumor has it that work is to be begun within a few days, and violent resistance may be offered by the excited citizens, to say nothing of the police force of Cleveland. There is talk of carrying the case up to the United States Supreme Court.

U. S. Minister to England Robert Lincoln has retained but a few of the innumerable relies and father. He himself has but little reverence for relics and nearly everything of the kind he had has been begged away from him.

Mr. Elisha B. Seaman, of West Liberty, O., is the proud possessor of a "Medal of Honor," received recently from the Secretary of War, and inscribed as follows: "The Congress to Elisha B. Seaman, Co. A, 66th O. V. I., for distinguished conduct at the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 2, 1863." During this battle, the Union soldiers fired on a lot of rebels near where the 66th was stationed, and wounded several of them. The officers thought they might gain some information from the wounded Johnnies, and called for volunteers to go out and bring one of the men in. Mr. Seaman was the first man to volunteer, and Thomas Thompson. John B. Runyon, W. W. Cranston, Madison Bryan and Henry Heiler went with him, and they brought a man in from whom the officers gained some valuable information concerning the enemy's plan of attack, etc. It was a daring act, as the rebs were shooting at them, and they were more liable to be killed than not. It was for this act of bravery that this medal was awarded. Of these six brave men, all are now living except Mr. Runyon. Mr. Heller lives at Urbana, and Mr. Thompson at Mechanicsburg; and recently Mr. Seaman went down and had a pleasant visit with them. They talked over old war times, fought the battles over again, and drank from the same canteen.

MUSTERED OUT.

If those who send obituary notices would follow the form used below it would insure their immediate appearance in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. ROOT.-At Kinsman, O., June 17, of abscess of the brain, Lyman Root, Co. B, 125th Ohio. Com-rade Root suffered for many months from the disease which resulted in his death. Although he enlisted as a member of Co. B, 125th Ohio, he was detailed as Brigade Postmaster, and served in that capacity for a considerable time. He was a man loved and respected by all who knew him, and his funeral was attended by a vast concourse of people who came to pay a last tribute of respect. The burial was conducted by Kinsman Post, some 50 comrades being in line. Deceased leaves a widow

two sons, and a daughter.

Long.—At Honesdale, Pa., April 1, from the effects of a wound from a sharpshooter's rifle while in action at Totopotomoy Creek, May 31, 1864, Capt William T. Lobb, Co. G, 141st Pa. He was born at Cornwall, England, Dec. 6, 1826; enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, and was promoted to Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain successively. He leaves a widow and several grown children. He was buried by Post 198, of which he was a charter member and the Chaplain. As a good husband, father, comrade and citizen, his name will ever be cherished by those who knew him.
PALMER.—At Fairchild, Wis., May 19, or disease

contracted in the service of his country, from which he suffered continually since his discharge, Byron O. Palmer, Co. D. 14th Wis. After being discharged from the 14th Wis, he re-ealisted in Battery C, 1st Mich. L. A. At a meeting of Maj. Nathan Paine Post, 166, of which he was a member, suitable resolutions were adopted and sent to the family of the deceased and also to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. Comrade Palmer was a Free Mason, which Order assisted the G.A.R. in performing the last sad rites The funeral was the largest and most imposing ever yet held in Fairchild. WOODFORD .- At Painesville, O., June 1, of dis-

ease contracted while in the service, Cornelius Woodford, 29th Ohio. He served nearly four years before he was obliged to leave the service on account of disability. He was a member in good standing of Dyer Post, 17. He leaves a wife and LEONARD.-At Gilmore, O., June 30, of paralysis, John Leonard, Co. K, 68th Ohio, aged 60. He was a member of M. H. Bartilson Post, 407.

WAGNER.—At Soldiers' Home, Dayton, O., June 29. Wm. E. Wagner, aged 48. He entered the three months' service, Capt. John Ulrich's company, and subsequently enlisted for three years in the 106th Cal., under Capt. Sperry. He re-enlisted as a vet-eran; was wounded seven times, and was a brave oldier. He was an inmate of the Soldiers' Home for the last 14 years. McClure.-Near West Point, Ind., July 12, of a complication of diseases contracted while in the service, John McClure, Co. G. 9th Ky. Cav., aged 68. He was an honored member of the Grand

Army, was a splendid citizen and a star He leaves a widow and three children.
DOTY.—At New Albany, Kan., July 7, Louis Doty, Co. E. 35th Ill., age 58. Comrade Doty died from disease contracted while in the service. He leaves a wife and two minor children. He was a member of New Albany Post, 119, was Officer of the Day, and was buried by the Post. Curreus.—At Hazleton, Ind., July 6, Dr. Paul H. Curtuer, 21st Ind. (1st Ind. H. A.). He was a mem-ber of Pickett Post, 321, and at the time of his death he was its Commander. The Doctor was also a member of the official staff of Gov. Chase, of Inmember of the official staff of Gov. Chase, of Indiana. He was buried July 8 by the Post, assisted by Acker Post, 28, of Princeton, Ind., and the Lodge of A.O.U.W., of which he was a prominent member. There was also present Co. A, 1st Indiana National Guard, which furnished the guard of honor at the house and also fired three rounds over the grave, and at the conclusion of which the

Bugier sounded taps. The Commander leaves a

widow and seven children. The Post hall and flag will remain draped the usual time, this being

the first loss by death in the Post since its organ-

ization in 1883. WEBB .- At San Diego, Cal., July 11, of paralysis, Capt. Francis R. Webb, aged 61. Capt. Webb was in the naval service during the civil war. After the war he was sent to Zanzibar as United States Consul. To his efforts was largely due the negotiation of a treaty for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. Stanley was indebted to him for material assistance in fitting out his first expedition of exploration of the Dark Continent. In 1881 Capt. Webb was appointed Consul to New Zealand, and retained that place until last November, when he resigned and returned to this country

CUNNINGHAM.-At Chelses, Mass., July 17, of paralysis, Gen. J. A. Cunningham, aged 64. On Nov. 18, 1861, he was elected First Lieutenant of Co. D. 1st battalion of Mass. Inf., and the following year was appointed Captain of Co. F of the same regiment. This company was afterward transferred to the 32d Mass. June 29, 1864, he was appointed Major of the regiment, and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant services on the field on Sept. 30, 1864. He was brevetted Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers in April, 1965, and discharged from the service June 29 of the same year, his term having expired. He was appointed Adjutant-General in 1866 by Gov. Bullock, being succeeded in 1877 by Gen. Hun Berry. He was appointed Superintendent of the Soldiers' ever since. As Superintendent he was sympathetic and just, and has always held the respect of the veterans and the grateful appreciation of the